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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. NO. 16.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY

THE PEOPLE HOPEFUL STILL

Sundry Means Devised for Relief

SOME FAILURES REPORTED.

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN

Late Intelligence From Important Business Centers.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The week opened with a quiet and more cheerful feeling. Foreign exchange is dull, with sales of prime to bankers at sixty days sterling at 104¾ and 105. There is a liberal supply of grain bills offering. Gold is weak and lower, chiefly on account of the order of the Treasury to commence payment without rebate of the November interest, and the cable reports further large shipments of gold.

The Glenham Manufacturing Company, a flourishing corporation for more than fifty years, having extensive woolen mills at Glenham, New York, and its office at 295 Broadway, suspended this morning.

REASSURING NOTICES.

All advices to-day touching the financial situation, at home and abroad, are of a reassuring character. The reopening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow is an event anticipated with much less apprehension than has heretofore been the case, owing to many private settlements and to the manifest disposition towards forbearance and generous dealing between man and man.

THE TRIBUNE DEMANDS SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain a leader advocating the immediate resumption of specie payments. "The country is passing its grandest opportunity since the war. There has not been, since the passage of the legal tender act, any such attention or crisis that so held out all its hands inviting to resumption. Shall we let it go by? The crisis calls for a firm hand, clear head, and determined purpose, and that is all. To-day's opportunity is for the country, for the dominant party, and for the President. Let the President issue his proclamation convening Congress in an extra session at six days' notice, to take the sole object, distinctly stated in the call, of legislating for immediate resumption of specie payments. Ten days past the people have done almost nothing but stand in front of their balance sheets and inventories and see a rapid and constant shrinkage in values, and there is no knowing where it will stop or when, for the simple reason that there is no financial hard pan. Some time we must get back to specie, and why not now? When will there be a better time? When would the whole country be more benefited by it than now? There ought to be Administration enough in Congress to devise a simple, practicable plan. Let Postmaster-General Creswell see to what he is concerned, by convening Congress and putting upon it the responsibility of meeting the emergency.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, the National Bank of the Republic, the Bank of Washington, and the banking houses of Riggs & Co., and Middleton & Co., are paying all demands upon them as usual. Other banks and banking houses in this combination formed last night to certify checks instead of paying in currency, will not pay the smallest check to-day. Since the commencement of the panic four institutions have closed their doors, viz. the First National bank and Washington City Savings Bank, now in liquidating, and the banking houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Fant, Washington & Co.

HOW THE BANKS ARE CRIPPLED

There were drawn from the Freedman's and Washington Savings Banks within ten days $575,000, and from other banks in the city about $800,000.

THE PATENT OFFICE

to-day refused to receive payment of fees in certified checks, except upon banks willing to cash them. It is supposed that the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day as compared with last Monday, amounts to $500,000, and that it is altogether attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittances.

THE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

The city is free from financial excitement. The recent statements received from the North of the improved condition in affairs has had a most satisfying effect in Washington, to such an extent that several gentlemen connected with the banking combination to say that in the course of a few days, even for small amounts will be cashed instead of certified. Another favorable sign is that many of the large depositors in the Washington Savings Bank are concerning with a view to a resumption of its business.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Benjamin Bullock & Son, extensive wool dealers, suspended this morning for a large sum. They have ample assets to pay all their obligations. Their suspension was caused by the failure of the Glenham Manufacturing Company of New York, owing them about six hundred thousand dollars. The affair has caused no unusual excitement, and in business circles generally there is a confident tone.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—There has been a well defined improvement here in the feeling with reference to the financial disturbances of the country. The day's work with the banks has been most satisfactory. Since the commencement of the trouble, deposits of currency in amount of one million less than has heretofore been the case, owing to many private settlements and to the manifest disposition towards forbearance and generous dealing between man and man.

THE TRIBUNE DEMANDS SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Enquirer, That the President be instructed to prepare a memorial memoranda to the President of the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury, praying that the Secretary place and maintain on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, the sum of $500,000 to be used by him in the purchase from banks of exchange on New York, and that such memorial be forwarded at once to Washington in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston.

Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, September 29.—The financial situation has greatly improved the feeling, and the panic has apparently subsided. There have been few certificates from the mining camps, and some accounts were presented and paid by the banks. The bankers are perfectly confident of meeting every liability. The First National bank, which suspended Saturday, is strengthening its resources, and will undoubtedly resume in a few days. The National Bank Examiner, N. H. Longford, of the Pacific Coast, is here examining the affairs of the banks. H. Wadsworth has become agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. The tightness of the money market is likely to cripple business in bullion and ores for a few weeks, compelling the suspension of smelters.

Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 29.—There is much indignation among the stockholders and depositors of the First National bank here, in consequence of the Vice President ordering the bank to suspend, and at the same time drawing from the bank nearly a hundred thousand dollars currency to sustain the credit of Scott & Co., bankers, of which firm Vice President Lyman Scott is a partner. The Morgan Savings Bank and Insley, Shire & Co., reopened today, and are abundantly able to meet all demands. The other banks here are paying checks in limited sums.

Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT., September 29.—The government has ordered half a million sterling in gold from England. It has also received information that a million sterling has been shipped for New York and considerable sums for Canadian banks. The feeling in England is confident and hopeful.

London.

LONDON, September 29.—Two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds in bullion were shipped from Plymouth for New York Saturday, and the steamship which sailed from Southampton on the same day for New York took out sixteen thousand. Engagements have been made for the shipment of fifty thousand by the steamship from Southampton to-morrow. It is said five hundred thousand are looked for by shipments this week. The failure of three brokers in consequence of the fall in Erie shares has been announced.

One failure is reported from Hamburg. It is expected that additional suspensions will be announced in London to-morrow morning.

FROM ERIE, PA.

Preparations for the State Fair—How the People Are to be Fed and Lodged—Excursion Trains—Growth and Prosperity of the City—Manufactures Flourishing—Coal Shipments—Lumber and Grain—Financial Status, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 28, 1873.

The twenty fourth annual State Fair, to be held in Erie city next week, commencing September 30th and continuing four days, promises to be an unusually interesting and successful one. Already, locally, great efforts are being made by our good people to add in every practicable way to its interest. Our people generally will entertain more liberally than ever, if possible, and while our grand hotel, the Reed House, is, to our great regret, not completed, the loss will be largely made up by open doors, not generally so welcome. All seem to feel as if this was their duty, and right royal will your friends in the Iron City be made welcome. Come and see. The list of entries is already large in many of the departments, and the grounds, rarely as good, could not be in better shape or condition. The dining hall will this year be in princely hands as the friends of the "Home for the friendless" of our city have rented the same, and purpose, by voluntary contributions, supplying the table, as far as can be, the profits to go to that charity. That the table will be par *excellence* none can doubt, for the already known liberality of our lake city ladies is ample guarantee as to such matters of their skill in the culinary department. Who that has enjoyed any of the scores of picnics, so famous here every summer but knows all about this; and where are such social reunions more heartily enjoyed either in the repast or the unexcelled beauty of our beautiful lake shore, to say nothing of the girls?

Excursion trains will be run on all the railroads, and we hope your neighbors of smoky renown, will come foy thousands to see their sister city—on old Erie—and learn by experience what you have reason to be proud of. Your city, Thankful has handsome, large and most promising little city in the Union, growing with a heathfulness unequalled, a solidity undeniable, and the best of all, because most to us in receiving to that end, beyond all expectation. Our growth during the past few years has been very remarkable, several manufactories having during that time been established, employing several thousand operatives and adding near about that number to the trade to our population. Suffice it to say, Chicago gave us the employing of several hundred hands, and mostly skilled operatives. Buffalo, Akron, have added to our greater facilities and advantages, until now the city is large, handsome, and best possible, and wherein from grand organs to baby shoes are being made, representing most of the industries. Our furniture, foundries and manufactories generally are filled with work, and supported by a good, prompt-paying class.

Large quantities of coal are being shipped from this port to the West and some East. Lumber and grain are received in very considerable quantities, as to the former, only those directly interested have any idea of the scale of the trade. Huge piles of lumber, those constantly being shipped East and Southwards, fill the yards, and in handling employ hundreds of men. Both grain and lumber generally are filled with work, and supported by a good, prompt-paying class.

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Our finances, founded and managed generally are sometimes six and eight per cent. Prime lumber principally is shipped, as to this, figures again.

The city is undergoing many and expensive improvements, the present year especially noted, and, as to the former, only those directly interested have any idea of the scale of the trade. Huge piles of lumber, those constantly being shipped East and Southwards, fill the yards, and in handling employ hundreds of men. Both grain and lumber generally are filled with work

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

NEW YORK city is full of clergymen from all parts of the country, as well as from Europe, who come to take part in the approaching meeting of the International Evangelical Alliance.

THE great duty of the hour for the Republicans of Pennsylvania is to perfect and keep up local organizations. They have the cause, and the men. All that is necessary to insure an overwhelming victory is to take care that the technical methods whereby success is achieved are not neglected.

THE election occurs two weeks from to-day. Republicans should remember that it is necessary to be registered ten days before the election, or they cannot vote—at least not without subjecting themselves to a good deal of annoyance and trouble. The proper time to attend to this important matter is *now*.

IT is always well that proof should follow close on the heels of assertion. The *Tribune* sententiously remarks that "there are no amenities in politics;" and straightway proceeds to demonstrate the truth of the observation, so far as it has reference to itself, by screaming like a fish-wife at everybody and everything intimately or remotely connected with the Republican party.

THE venerable and versatile MRS. JANE SWISSHELM, whose fine imagination heard the clanking of invisible manacles on the unshackled limbs of MRS. SURRATT, during the trial of the latter, now claims that to her is due the credit of suggesting the system of red light signals at present in use on all our railways. This is a good deal more likely than the pathetic story of the gyves.

CHICAGO is the fortunate possessor of "a gentleman of religious character and fine moral distinctions," who advertises for a boarding place with a "party of ladies or of ladies and gentlemen," where his "pious deportment and exemplary conduct will be appreciated and could be made available as an equivalent for board." The modest assurance underlying this application almost equals that of the Democratic party in its current demands upon the people for their suffrages.

"THE libel laws of Pennsylvania," says a certain opposition Eastern journal which appears to hate the very name of the Keystone State, "are absurd and oppressive." They are oppressive only to malicious defamers of other people's reputations. It has been judicially decided that newspaper publishers in this State possess the right to print anything concerning candidates for public office which is proper for public information, and which they, as cautious and prudent men, have reasonable grounds for believing true, and to put in evidence going to prove the same. What they have no right to do is to attack the characters of private citizens to their injury and disgrace. Is this a hardship?

A SHORT time ago the free-trade statistician, ALEXANDER DELMAR, printed a huge array of figures about the grain supply, designed to prove that the world was producing much more food than it could possibly consume. Hardly, however, had the ink dried on the paper in which the screed was published, before the discovery was made that the wheat deficiency in Europe, this year, amounted to nearly two hundred million bushels, which is almost equal to the entire crop of this country. In view of this fact, and of the consequent complete collapse of the theory promulgated with so much confidence, it would be interesting to learn whether the Wilkesbarre revisionists still retain their faith in anti-tariff platforms like that of the Ohio Bourbons, the materials for constructing which have been principally furnished by this gigantic blunderer, and other visionary doctrinaries like unto himself.

THERE is probably not a man in the world who entertains a more exalted opinion of his own capabilities and deserts than does the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN may possibly divide with him the honors of egotism, but he is not a tenth part as flippant, shallow or supercilious. The latest venture of this precious compound of affectation, vanity and spleen, in the way of critical analysis of eminent men, is a disparaging review of the services of the distinguished revolutionary statesman and financier, ROBERT MORRIS, whose patriotic labors and sacrifices proved so efficient in relieving the National government of its embarrassments. This pretentious coiner of sounding nothings would almost appear to be the Peter, so malignant a minnow should he be put into a small saucer, and kept as a show for the curious.

REPUDIATION PENDLETON, of Ohio, holds greenbacks to be "nothing but a worthless compound of rags, lamp-black and oil;" and the Pittsburgh *Post*, at the beginning of the late financial flurry, editorially declared that "paper is not money, however handsomely it may be ornamented." And yet this same irredeemable paper currency which that sheet thus decried, has suffered no depreciation whatever, neither would it have done had the panic been ten times worse than it was. Indeed the chief point for congratulation in the whole matter is, that the masses have not lost faith in a worthless currency, as in the case of former panics. Whatever the faults of the national banking system may be, it at least has the virtue of furnishing the safest and surest currency we have ever had. Those whose business it is to prosecute an honorable vocation outside of the vortexes of stock gambling, must feel thankful that they are safe in the possession of money for which the faith of the whole nation is pledged.

THE leading monetary journal of the country—the *Financial Chronicle*—thus reinforces President GRANT'S sensible suggestion, contained in his letter published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, that the banks ought now to resort to "a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of our country."

"Let the banks discount as freely as they can for their customers. Let every good citizen sustain his bank. Let the timid craven take heart, give up panic mongering, and go about his proper work nothing doubting. Let the trembling coward who has his pocket full of greenbacks be ashamed of his silly fears and put the greenbacks where they belong—into his bank and into his business. This is the time for honest good men to help the ship to right herself."

This advice has the genuine ring, and, if followed, will speedily result in relieving the stringency from which the country suffers. Put the currency that is now being hoarded, into its legitimate channels, and let the people put their foot on the conscienceless men who for their own bad ends are trying to keep alive the fast vanishing terror of the past two weeks—and all will presently be well.

TIMES DIFFER.

Eminent Roman Catholic leaders, Archbishop MANNING for example, have repeatedly within the last year warned the faithful against despondency in view of the overthrow of the temporal power. They remind them that the Papacy has lately suffered nothing which it had not suffered several times before, and in fact that the schism of the fifteenth century, when a Pope at Avignon and a Pope at Rome hurled anthemas at each other, implied a much more alarming and desperate condition of the church than anything witnessed at the present day. The church triumphed over the situation and became more powerful than ever, and the example, they argue, warrants absolute assurance now that a similar result will follow. However reassuring and satisfactory the argument may seem to devout believers, to others the inference seems to be drawn in forgetfulness of the difference between the fifteenth century and the nineteenth. "At the end of the fourteenth century," says a writer in replying to Dr. MANNING'S argument, "a keen onlooker, might have confidently foretold that a Pope of unquestioned authority would soon govern the historic city of the Papacy because the political and social interests of Europe, no less than the piety or superstition of the times, required that the Pope should be powerful and free. The current of the age, if we may use the philosophical slang, was running from Avignon to Rome in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and now the current of the age is not less distinctly running against the temporal power. The very reasons which would have led a prophet in 1400 to predict that Rome would again be the seat of the Papacy would lead the same soothsayer to affirm in 1873 that the temporal power has been shattered forever."

That the tendency of the age is thus correctly described will hardly be doubted by any one who has paid some attention to the course of events in Europe during the last few years. So far as political currents are concerned, they are sufficiently indicated by the present external relations of the German Empire. Austria, for so many years the stronghold of the Jesuits, and the patron of the Papacy, is no doubt, to be now viewed as the ally of the King of Italy, and as clearly committed to an attitude of neutrality, if not of positive activity on his side, in the event of French intervention in Italy. According to late reports, with good reason deemed authentic, the most important difficulty in the way of friendly relations between Austria and Russia has been put out of the way, and the Panslavist agitation among Austrian subjects on the lower Danube has ceased. This agitation or propagandism was maintained by Russia, and its cessation implies the at least temporary reconciliation of the two powers, the result of those imperial conferences so much discussed some time ago. In both these arrangements the influence of Germany has been prevalent; laboring for the permanent recognition and establishment of the conditions which were effected by the last great war, one of them being the unity of Italy. These conditions are rendered still more safe and certain, if that be possible, by the entire reconciliation apparently at hand, of all the Scandinavian nations with the German Empire. Though these alliances for the maintenance of things as they exist, are not known to be actual facts, they are confidently looked for as being the proper outcome of manifest tendencies. It is foolish to regard such tendencies as the results of the intrigues or the diplomacy of any statesman or any number of statesmen. In the absence of circumstances, of views, hopes and fears in the nations concerned recommending a particular policy, even a BISMARCK would toil in vain to establish unanimity among so many kings and counsellors. The alliances in question are after all merely the product of European thought, rejecting the traditional pretensions of arrogant ecclesiastics and their lay retainers, and accepting the conclusions of rational investigation and enlightened progress. The Catholic Church having declared emphatically and finally in favor of an effete politico-religious system and against modern civilization, educated Europe is taking firm and decided ground in opposition, and in consequence is prepared to disregard many of the motives and considerations by which its relations and alliances were formerly determined. The result is or evidently will be that if France wishes to resume the faith and the politics of the middle ages, she will be completely isolated among the nations and prevented from carrying her principles beyond her own borders. She will not be allowed to do mischief to her neighbors.

In the more immediately religious direction the rise and organization of the Old Catholics indicate only one of the ways in which the utter intellectual and moral alienation of the times from the Papacy finds expression. Old Catholicism in the extent to which it has already attained would have been an impossible phenomenon in any former century. Recognized and protected by the most powerful government in Europe and encouraged by enlightened opinion, the Old Catholics are plainly becoming ever more confident as to the solidity of their ground and ever more indifferent to the frowns and curses of the Pontiff whose primacy they would cheerfully acknowledge if he were at all rational or scriptural in his claims. At first they were exceedingly sensitive and not a little concerned on this subject. Like LUTHER, they painfully felt the necessity laid upon them by conscience and common sense of breaking with His Holiness; even some of the prominent leaders of the movement seemed quite unable to believe that there could be a true church not in immediate connection with Rome, and evidently hoped that before long their condition of isolation might be removed by Papal concession or compromise. At length they appear to have discovered that this hope was vain, and Bishop REINKENS, conscious of possessing the genuine episcopal unction, feels that he can do without the Pope. In his Pastoral letter addressed to the priests and laity of the German Empire, he waxes exceeding bold, saying that having been chosen to his office by 50,000 Catholics through their delegates, he has entered into communion with the primitive Church of Christ, and that, however unusual the manner of his election, it must nevertheless be pronounced the ancient and apostolical manner in use for a thousand years, and only set aside by the innovation of the Papacy. The Bishop of the new organization having taken this ground, the rapid growth of the body through adhesions from the Infallibilists may be, and indeed is confidently expected. In Switzerland the old Catholics already outnumber the Papists in the Cantons of Bern, Geneva and Solothurn, and having organized themselves as a national church they will doubtless ere long still faster in influence. That the movement is one of immense significance, both in Germany and Switzerland, there is at present abundant evidence, and whatever is to be the final fate of the body as a church, it is a most impressive illustration of the antagonism aroused among intelligent Catholics by the extraordinary claims of their infallible Head.

A DECISION of unusual public interest and importance has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court, in Michigan, in a case involving the right of the State to tax the construction of railroads, as are held for sale and not for the use of its track and depot grounds. The Court held that these lands are subject to taxation by the State, whether the roads in aid of whose construction they are granted are completed or not. "The railroad company having realized money by reason of the assignment of the lands as security, this must be considered." Hence they are not exempted from the burdens which attach to other similar property not appropriated expressly for any purpose. The following paragraph, taken from the published ruling of the Court, contains the gist of the decision:

"If lands are held by a railroad company, not for the purposes of road bed, station houses, or other objects connected with their public duties, but for the purposes of sale, as natural person would hold them, they do not come within the provision of the constitution or of the statute authorizing the specific taxation of the general property of the corporation, and may be taxed like the property of the citizen."

The decision derives its principal importance from the fact that considerable quantities of land in other States are held in a similar manner, the assignments being chiefly owned by Eastern capitalists, and because it has a certain bearing upon the question of municipal taxation of railroad property in cities, where such property is not used for a road bed, depot grounds, or necessarily employed by the corporation to carry out the public purposes of its charter.

THE ludicrous blunders which British authors, often eminent ones too, make regarding American geography, have always been the subject of jokes and jibes by their cousins this side of the water. The latest of these is one perpetrated by lady Georgiana Fullerton in her romance, "Too Strong Not to be True." Her heroine removes to the banks of the Lower Mississippi, at the beginning of the last century, and in her new home is delighted by views of the romantic "Rocky mountains," and awakes to a novel an charming existence, amid the "gambolling of monkeys and the tumbling of buffaloes, while she gathers lotus flowers from out the tropical luxuriance, she paddles her own canoe so near the falls of Minnehaha that she narrowly escapes falling over the fearful precipice to be devoured by alligators, who await their prey in the surging abyss below. But she happily escapes all these dangers and paddles home again, enlivened by the dusky children of the forest chanting Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Verily all this is too strange to be true.

MENTION is made, in the technical journals, of some valuable researches recently made by Mr. Galloway, an English chemist, on the conditions under which safety lamps, as they are termed, are truly safe. It has already been explained that if a Davy lamp be burning tranquilly in an explosive atmosphere, the transmission of a sound wave, produced by slight explosion of gunpowder, is sufficient to determine the communication of flame from the lamp to the surrounding atmosphere. Hitherto it has generally been assumed that the occurrence of a colliery explosion, after firing a shot, is due to actual communication of flame from the gunpowder to the fire-damp; but these experiments show it to be much more likely that the explosion is determined by the noise of the shot being promulgated through the galleries of the mine to the lamp.

THE Department of Agriculture is preparing a circular for collecting information on the past season's experience in systematic warfare upon insects. Attempts at protection against these pests have been more general and persistent than ever before. In many instances great success is claimed in the use of arsenical compounds. The circular states that the annual losses of cotton from the ravages of cotton insects amount possibly to five hundred thousand bales in years of insect prevalence. Any facts bearing upon the subject will be gladly received from planters who do not receive the circular of inquiry, as well as from correspondents and others who do.

There is an immense accumulation of grain in store and in transit. The visible supply of all grains, including wheat, corn, oats and barley, in store at the lake and seaboard ports and in transit, is estimated at 26,200,610 bushels, of which 10,290,205 are wheat. Of these grains, 2,868,980 bushels are in New York and Brooklyn, the larger portion, it is estimated, being afloat ready to be shipped whenever merchants can arrange their exchanges so as to forward it.

INQUIRIES having been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collectors and others asking what course to take provided persons owing to the government are unable to raise currency with which to make payments, the Commissioner replies that the law allows payments to be made only in legal tenders or United States currency, and collectors who receive payments in any other way do so at their own risk.

THE semi-annual dividends of the Boston banks, amounting to $2,185,000, are payable to-morrow, and on the same day, or early in October, dividends will be paid in Boston on the stock of various corporations, to the amount of $2,706,295. Nearly $5,000,000 will be thus distributed, and it will be found of material assistance to business.

By the use of thin leaves of steel in the construction of artificial magnets, a French scientist has so increased their power as to construct one weighing about four and a half pounds, which could carry a weight of ninety-nine pounds. The great advantage to be expected from this discovery is the reduction in the weight of the magneto-electric machines of all kinds, and especially those employed in the production of light.

The use and adaptability of banana fibre in the manufacture of paper is about to be tested by competent parties in Savannah, Georgia.

October Magazines.

HARPER'S is, as usual, profusely illustrated. The opening article, by Marie Howland, describes "A Lady's Enterprise," in the way of raising eggs and chickens by wholesale; Col. Audenreid's third paper on "General Sherman in Europe and the East," contains seventeen illustrations, and a graphic description, by Helen W. Lndlow, of "The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute," contains twelve. Charles Reade's novel, "A Simpleton," is concluded. There is a tenth paper, by Emilio Castelar, on "The Republican Movement in Europe," and there is a good collection of miscellaneous articles. Dr. Osgood still supplies the place of George W. Curtis.

THE ATLANTIC opens with a humorous story by Aldrich, apparently founded on a rumor which was current in New York when the fascinating Lulu was performing her wonderful tricks with the trapeze at the Olympic. It was hinted pretty broadly that Lulu was a man. The notion is very amusingly worked out in the story referred to. "Thomas Jefferson's Last Years," by Parton, brings this admirable series of papers towards a close. It shows the great statesman's strength and nobility of character in his declining days, and paints the pleasingly sorrowful picture of his deathbed. The other papers are of more or less general interest.

SCRIBNER closes its sixth volume. Dr. Holland finishes his novel, "Arthur Bonnicastle," and Bret Harte's "Episode of Fiddletown" is also concluded. Winding up with the volume, there also appears the concluding paper of Dr. Blauvelt on "Modern Scepticism." Of illustrated articles there is a fine description of "The Geysers of California," by B. P. Avery; also an account of "The Old Rensselaer Mansion," by L. B. Clover; and the second paper descriptive of Central Park. There are essays on "Free Marriage," by Lulu G. Noble, and on "Paying Debts," by Charles Carroll. G. P. Herrick contributes a large number of Turkish proverbs. Albert Rhodes writes of "A Day in the French Assembly;" and George W. Cable tells a pleasant story, "Sieur George." The departments are well filled.

In the GALAXY "The Wetherel Affair" is continued, and the interest grows more absorbing as the mystery approaches its denouement. "French Words and Phrases" is a brief screed by Albert Rhodes, whose foreign sketches have already attracted much attention. The sketch of Cagliostro gives an idea of a very remarkable man, perhaps the most celebrated quack that ever lived. Lady Blanche Murphy contributes pleasant "Chit-chat about Etiquette," with special reference to European courts. There are various other articles, but the most interesting of all is ex-Secretary Welles's reply to Charles Francis Adams, on his comparison between Lincoln and Seward.

"LIPPINCOTT" opens with another instalment of "The New Hyperion," the illustrations of which, as well as of the sketch "From the Potomac to the Ohio," are exceedingly fine. "An Episode in the Life of a Strong-Minded Woman" is a natural and entertaining sketch, with much instruction given in a quiet way; and "A Strange Land and a Peculiar People" gives glimpses of both as found on "the divide" of Kentucky and Tennessee. The two stories, "On the Church Steps" and "A Princess of Thule" are continued, and so are Miss Howitt's pleasant Tyrol sketches.

"THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY" is a good number, with papers by Tyndall, Spencer and others. Something of a stir in Cambridge and Boston literary circles will be made by a bristling article on Prof. Agassiz and the Darwinian theory from the caustic pen of Prof. John Fiske. The latter gentleman's ground seems to be solid, and his tread thereon is firm and commanding. Two fine illustrations give telescopic views of the moon.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH is always sure of a portion of excellent, reading matter by its republication of choice pieces from old writers. The present number opens with an extract from Cicero's treatise on "Old Age" which abounds in wholesome precepts that have stood the test of nearly two thousand years. The original articles are of good quality, and, for the most part, of an instructive character. Readers in general will, perhaps, prefer the miscellaneous fragments at the close of the number to its more substantial contents.

It is needless to enlarge upon the good things in YOUNG FOLKS, for the boys and girls to whom it is a monthly delight know what to expect, and are not often disappointed.

THE PENN MONTHLY is a continuation of social science and critical reviews, and is the product of our best local thought and culture.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The applejack season has now fairly set in, and the farmers are setting up at nights trying to cipher out how many drinks there are to the acre, on a basis of four bushels of apples to the gallon.

Already the leaves have caught a crimson glow from the early frost, and the crisp morning air is prophetic of winter's approach.

Notice: The Allen who whipped McCoole nearly to death in Missouri this month is not the Allen who will be whipped nearly to death by the Republicans in Ohio next month.

The gold now being shipped from England to the United States, is intended to pay balances due to bankers on this side, and not for any commercial speculation.

A number of leading journals have requested the Secretary of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in this city to furnish them regularly for publication with a weekly bulletin showing the growth of the organization, which is now increasing at the rate of 10,000 per week.

Oregon exults in a plentiful wheat harvest. Indeed, the grain shells out at such a surprising and unexpected rate that frequently the farmers find that the sacks they had calculated would hold their crops have to be doubled in number, and from forty to sixty bushels per acre of wheat, and sixty to eighty of oats, are common yields.

Indianapolis is afraid that a fresh will some evening extinguish the lights in the Exposition and help themselves to the $100,000 worth of diamonds

Seventeen years ago, a murder was committed near Carlo, Illinois; and until last Friday the law had not been able to lay its hands on the alleged perpetrator.

Notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the financial condition of the country, some of the journals still find time to discuss the probable succession to the vacant Chief Justiceship.

The residents on the Indian Territory frontier are calling for protection against Williamism. The Little Rock *Gazette* says: "The general government must either exercise renewed vigilance to keep down outlaws in the Indian country or provide a territorial government for it."

Every State has its law against gambling, but the high gambling which makes the government credit its basis of operations is without law practically. Is it not time that we had a rigid law, thoroughly enforced?

The bad boys of Alexandria, Virginia, in consideration of free admission to a circus, which has been performing there for the past few days, furnished the wild beasts with all the old oats and young kittens, too, that could be gathered up. Grimalkins in that city are now scarce.

A recent work on atmospheric effects advances a curious theory that there is a tendency in all large cities to drift toward the western side, and London, Paris, Berlin and Turin are adduced to support it.

Many young ladies in New York have resolved to form an early closing association, and to receive no calls after nine o'clock.

There are yet no signs of decrease in the accessions to our population from European countries. The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden last year was 292,932, and the number of arrivals since January indicate that the total for this year will hardly fall below the unusually large total for 1872.

Even Burmah can't escape them. The king of that benighted and slow nation is going to introduce gas and railroads in his dominions.

The steamers of the American Steamship Company (Philadelphia and Liverpool) have attracted much attention in England. Large numbers have visited them at their dock in Liverpool, and questions relative to their construction, cost, etc., have been innumerable.

Panics seem to put an end to a good many people's letter writing, the sale of stamps in New York city having decreased by $2,000 daily since the financial excitement began. Even adversity has its blessings.

The *Woman's Journal* announces that a "Working-women's Mutual Benefit Association" is soon to be organized at Boston, with objects similar to those of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Here is another evidence of the growing depravity of dumb creatures. A tame crow was lately seen in Washington in a state of beastly intoxication. This shows the effect of association with mankind and a residence at the national capital.

The managers of the Maryland Bible Society are going to furnish the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with Bibles. This is believed to be nothing but a device to keep back-pay Congressmen from traveling by that route.

Some of the prominent women of the country are going to hold a "Congress," the preliminary meeting to make arrangements being fixed for October 14. Have women's "Conventions" become unpopular, that a "Congress" is called?

"No shadow but its sister light
Not far away must burn;
No weary night but morning bright
Shall follow in his turn."

Some of the New Orleans and Texas papers say that the "cutting away of the Red river raft, thus uncovering vast quantities of decaying vegetable matter to the action of the sun and atmosphere is no doubt the principal cause which has spread death and sorrow among the stricken inhabitants of Shreveport."

If the O'Leary Chicago cow, which upset the kerosene light and lamp at Chicago, damaged the city $300,000,000 worth—how much more valuable was the O'Leary cow than the Duchess of Oneida, which was recently sold at Utica for only $46,600?

Mark them down: Those who invent lies, those who circulate lies (newspapers included), and those who make bad worse by seeking to increase the sensations and excitements of the day.

It seems that the fare was very little more between Cincinnati and New York fifty years ago than at present. The Cincinnati *Commercial* reprints the following advertisement from a newspaper published fifty years ago: "A wagon will start from New York city in about two weeks. Five passengers will be accommodated at $25 each. Apply at the store of Ashworth and Smith, cor. Walnut and Fifth streets, August 14, 1823."

The Baltimore *Sun* declares that Maryland will spend no more money on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Congress will be asked for a subsidy.

A California town has "neither a bar-room nor a minister of the gospel within its limits." The Pacific press note the connection between the two phenomena, but cannot quite decide which of them is cause and which effect.

Notwithstanding the operation of the prohibitory liquor law and the persistent precept and example of Neal Dow, we are informed by an Eastern paper that a "gentleman of experience is desirous of establishing an Inebriate Asylum at Portland."

The New York financial breeze is making it rather difficult for Mr. Watson to get the desired thirty millions for Erie from English capitalists.

The bonded debt and liabilities of Jersey City are as rapidly increasing as its treasury is being depleted. The current expenses are at the rate of $2,38,818 per annum. The bonded debt is $12,473,727. City officials discount their salaries. The city Government is Democratic.

A New York gentleman has just purchased from Kentucky a mare that is seventeen and three-fourths hands high, and now he is trying to find a mate for her, but she is so monstrous that he finds it very difficult.

THE Delaware and Chesapeake Canal will be reopened in the early part of October, a large force of workmen being employed in dredging the channel, which at the time of the great August rain storm was filled with sand from the embankments, and with debris of all kinds. The canal boats and vessels which were driven on shore have been floated off, with the exception of two or three that were stranded far up in the ravine, but the extraordinary character of the disaster and the amount of work required to repair the damages still makes the scene one of interest to persons traveling in the neighborhood.

FRANCE has no poor law, and the maintenance of the indigent depends entirely upon the bureaus of charity, which exist in most parts of the country. These are supported by voluntary contributions, by contributions, collections at churches, and similar means. They are said to work admirably, and according to a published statement, during a recent period of twelve months, afforded relief to 1,250,000 persons. England has 717 paupers to one in every 27 of the population. Ireland has 87,000, or one to every 63.

J. S. Howard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has after three years of patient experimenting, succeeded in extracting from clay, at a price which will compete with the foreign production, the aluminum for plating which has been used extensively in Springfield, and which has interfered materially to any extent in this country, owing to the cost of extracting it under the old method. Mr. Howard affirms that by his method the aluminum can be furnished nearly a third cheaper than the retail price for the foreign production.

THE people of North Carolina are just now disturbed by a discussion relative to the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Old records have been unearthed and long-forgotten data brought to light again. The result plainly shows that whether or not North Carolina can claim the honor of the Mecklenburg declaration of the 20th of May, 1775, or the resolutions of the 31st of May of the same year, concerning which the discussion originated, it is nevertheless true that the State is still entitled to the distinction of being the first to take official action in favor of the National Declaration of Independence.

A false rumor has gained currency to the effect that the corn crop has been extensively damaged by the frost. The truth, as warranted by all the reliable reports, is that the crop is not superabundant, but is large, and has matured in good condition.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest commences 1st to Nov 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA.
A	BRAND ALPACA.
D	BRAND ALPACA.
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA.
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA.
LION	BRAND ALPACA.
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA.
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA.
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA.
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GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so well known in the community as an educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 9 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

RAG and PAPER

WAREHOUSE

AND

Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA,

AND

STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,

Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete

Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE

BRUSHES,

Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited. TTh8

New Wall Papers,

FOR FALL TRADE.

FRENCH PANEL DECORATIONS AND PLAIN TINTS, for Parlors.
HARD FINISH OIL and FRESCO PANELS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
RICH RED, GREEN and BROWN PAPERS, for Libraries.
DAMASK, SATINS, CHINTZ, STRIPES and FIGURED PAPERS, for Chambers,

Of the Newest Designs in the Market,

AT

No. 107 MARKET STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. R. Hughes.

TTh8

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,

METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS,

Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT FOR COVERING STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES. IMPROVED AND WARRANTED. W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

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KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by Physicians. Medical Analysis Reveals Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Rheumatic, Renewed Manhood and Develops the Young Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young as a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Blepharoma, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 2p

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOW ESTPRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Fresh Stock!

Fine Dress Goods.

Our Stock of medium and fine Dress Goods contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from the first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls,

A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Tether, Long and Square.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casings.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, Doyles.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boy's Wear.

A full Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually LOW PRICES.

Waterproofs, Repellants,

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

Fair Bargains in these, in the Black, Diamond, Raven and Brilliant shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and Now

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS.

Fall Trade.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON SELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

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NEW YORK.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 2370, NEW YORK CITY.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

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FLOUR SACKS,

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Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.

Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.

270 LIBERTY STREET.

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LATEST NOVELTIES

HATS,
BONNETS,
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Federal Street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-Out Sale OF DRY GOODS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

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OFFER

FOR SALE

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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Drafts, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 15 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued Interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 29, 1873.

Affairs in the city to-day are extremely quiet, the natural reaction from the excited state of feeling during last week. All the banks seem to be making their clearings without any difficulty. The local business of the banks is naturally small, as the merchants and business men have been nobly assisting the efforts of the banks to stay the tide which threatened to engulph the whole banking system of the country.

The Clearing House Association held a meeting this morning to take into consideration the proposition to stop paying currency on checks and to certify them "good, payable through the Clearing House." After considerable discussion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the brightening prospects, no change was required in the manner of conducting the business of the banks and Clearing House.

Time will only show whether such is the truth or not; yet we feel safe in saying that the heavy drain of currency caused by the country banks checking out their balances has exhausted itself and that the return flow will now be felt—as soon as they know that they can get their money whenever they call for it—the temptation to hoard will be over, and the funds now lying idle in their vaults will return to the usual channels of trade. In fact, that return flow has already began, as we hear of quite a number of shipments of bank notes being received to-day.

Of the inside history of the feeling which lead to the result this morning it is not proper now to speak, but we may comment on it at some future time.

We note that the suspended banks in Chicago were enabled to resume to-day on account of the Clearing House Association of that city having taken the action rejected by our own banks; the fear of a drain of bank notes being removed, the usual course of business was resumed on the basis of settlements by clearings and of the offset of balances by certificates issued by the Clearing House Association.

The only point of apprehension now is that our commission, grain and cattle dealers may be tempted to draw their balances in legal enders to ship them to Chicago and other western cities in payment of their orders.

It is to be hoped that such a course will not be pursued, and we ask of these gentlemen a patient consideration for the coming week, when the evil will have been overcome.

Remittances of bank notes to the surrounding country must of themselves soon return, but what now is sent to the West will be locked up in bank vaults there or carried in the pockets of the people, and will not come back to us.

Pittsburgh now stands alone, occupying the proud pre-eminence of being the only city in the United States which has not suspended currency payments, and if the mercantile community will but strengthen the hands of their bankers for the next ten days as generously as they have in the past, it will not be necessary "to change the usual manner of conducting the business of the banks and Clearing House."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 29, 1873. }

REMARKS.—That the cloud of trouble in commercial affairs is brewing, no one of large financial and commercial information for a moment will contradict. We do not wish to see it come, but if it must come it may as well come and go quickly. Everything to-day was at a stand-still, nobody feeling disposed to buy, and very little to offer to those who did want to purchase. As usual, Monday was a very quiet day, and the prices quoted below are very little different from that of last Saturday.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—There is no new feature to present relative to sales, and we continue to quote as follows: X, $2; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ₩ bbl; Base Burton ale, in Philadelphia, $2 25 ₩ dozen; $24 00; bbls, 45 gals, $42 25@44 00; bbls, 60 gals, $52 50@55 00; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $3 75; Caswell & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

BAGGING—Trade at present continues rather quiet, with the demand light, with the following as the ruling prices for this market: Arsenic, 6@6c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 3@3½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4@6c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

BEANS—There is a better supply to-day, and some of the dealers felt disposed to sell lower than at the end of last week. We can quote them at $1 70@1 80 ₩ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—With a very active trade we quote at the following prices: ¼ lb cans, $1 60 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $2; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $16; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in small way we can quote sales at 30@32c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Everything to-day was rather quiet, and the Board, which met last Saturday, after mature consideration decided upon the following quotations: Hams, plain cut, 13c; sugar cured, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 ₩, 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 ₩, 12½c; beef hams, sugar cured, 9 doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9 ₩ lb, 10c; sides, 10½c; clear sides, 11½c; clear pork, 9 ₩ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9¼c ₩ lb; reined for summer use, in tierces, 9¼c; refined for summer use, in half barrels, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 10c; refined in 3 lb cans, 12½c; refined in 5 lb cans, 12½c; refined in 3 lb pails, 13½c; reined in 6 lbs pails, 13c. The receipts since our last report were 600 tierces bacon.

BUTTER—The market to-day was rather tame; there was but little supply and but little sale on the Saturday. We did not hear of any material change in prices. The receipts were light, and we can quote as follows: Choice roll butter, 30@32c; choice sales of made in a small way, 32c ₩ lb by the tub is asked; packed 28@30c ₩ lb, and medium 25@28c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate trade in broom corn: Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 4@6c.

CANNON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ₩ gal. retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Beesely's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50 per bbl; Fairfield, $2 37½@2 50; Rosendale, $1 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $5 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—The demand continues good and we can quote as the following at 13½c for full cream: Prime New York Goshen 14c ₩ lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13½@14c for August make in 1 pound prints at 14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy, Limburger and Swetzer quoted at 13@15c ₩ lb cash.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for land oil 7c per lb.

EGGS—There was not a great demand to-day as there was last week. We can quote strictly fresh at 24@26c ₩ doz.

FEATHERS—Teere is not a very great supply on hand, and we can quote, according to buyers, 75@$1 00 ₩ lbs as well as quality.

FISH—There is no material change to report, and the prices given last week will be given as the present quotations: Extra mess mackerel, $25 ₩ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $21 ₩ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $26 ₩ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19; extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador herring, $6 50; split shore herring, $5 50 ₩ ½ bbls; lake trout, $7 00@7 50 ₩ ½ bbls; medium codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is very light. Our city merchants are selling to city consumers as best as their stock will permit of them. For the purpose of filling country orders, they feel indisposed to do anything for the present in the way of laying in for them, and we know of cases where orders which have been booked and that have been cancelled. Since our last the receipts have been 4,800 bbls. The market continues very firm at the following quotations: Kentucky flours range from $5 25 to $10 per bbl; Minnesota, from old wheats, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flours, $5.

GRAIN—Our grain dealers seriously feel the effect of the embargo now existing on the Ohio river, and reason that all transactions are required to be made in cash. The grain held here is in few hands, and the owners can get what they want for it. Lower grades of all kinds is scarce and a very firm feeling prevails. Our previous quotations are very firm, viz: New white oats 42@43c; new mixed, 40@42c; new corn 63@65c; medium to choice red wheat $1 50@1 55; barley sells at $1 25@1 50, as to condition and quality; rye 90@96c.

The following transactions were reported to-day: 1 car new white oats, on platform.....47c
1 car high mixed oats, on platform.....43½
The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	221	Wheat, sacks	660
Oats, sacks	1,998	Corn, sks	850

GROCERS' MARKET—The price of goods in this branch of trade seems to be but little affected by the recent financial troubles which threw a cloud of stock jobbing and over confidence in railroad stocks. The merchants here and elsewhere in this country were probably never in a better situation, financially, and although the full effects of the depression in the difficulties will soon be over, and the market return to its usual condition. There is no disposition to let down market values, except the usual cash in hand commands in such emergencies, over the usual time credits. Business looks very much the way with the wholesale grocery and produce merchants.

Coffees—The market for all kinds of coffees continues firm, and tending higher. The stock eastward is small, and should the distributing demand continue equal to the past three or four weeks, no decline can be looked for, and no doubt higher prices will rule. We cannot look for any arrivals of the new crop to effect the market until the last of November.

Sugars are unchanged in prices. Brown sugars are ranging from 9¾@10c per ₩, and are very scarce, and in light supply.

Molasses continues to rule freely at our quotations, and an advance is daily expected as the stock is quite low here and orders arriving daily from Baltimore and New York for what our grocers can spare. Prime molasses commands a high price eastward, as dealers are out of them there.

The following are the ruling prices for groceries in this city:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 13½c; powdered, 12¾c; granulated, 12½c; A, 11¾c; extra C, 11½c; yellow C, 11c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¼c; other grades, 7¾@8¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 20¾c ₩ ₩; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 21c ₩ ₩; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 27c ₩ ₩.

Tea—Young Hyson 40@$1 10 ₩ ₩; gunpowder, 60c@$1 50 ₩ ₩; imperial, 60c@$1 60 ₩ ₩; Japan, 70c@90c ₩ ₩; Oolong, 35@90c ₩ ₩; Souchongs, 35@60c ₩ ₩.

Syrups—Common, 28@32c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—No 1 and 4, 6c ₩ ₩.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₩ ₩.

HONEY—The demand is quite fair for so early in the season. We can quote it at 40c ₩ ₩.

HAY—Continues dull. There is a good supply, but the demand continues light, in the face of our dealers are storing it. We can quote from $20@25 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—Sells readily at $3@3 50 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Everything remains very quiet and prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying as sparingly as possible and we can continue to quote as follows: Middlings can be quoted at $0 00@0 00 ₩ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. In a retail way 100 lbs extra ₩ 100 lbs. Bran, ₩ bag, sold at 90@1 00 from store. Oats and corn chop $1 25@1 60 ₩ 100 lbs; corn chop $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. We learned of a car load of bran which sold at 75c ₩ bag.

MINCE MEAT—Fresh invoices have been received and can be quoted at 12c ₩ lb.

PEARL-WHEAT—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. discount.

POULTRY—Choice spring chickens are in request, and the market is, but poorly supplied. Peanuts—Are very fair with a good demand and sell at 12c ₩ lb.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for common linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 in bbl and ₩ 20 ₩ bbl in a retail way. No. 1, by the car lot $1 60, and in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $3 50 out in a small way from store at $3 75 ₩ bushel.

SAFOLIO—Per case of 6 doz ₩; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 7½@8c ₩ ₩.

VINEGAR—Choice cider is quoted at 16@18c ₩ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The demand was not very great this morning, and for soure articles, as will be seen below, there was a demand.

Apples continues in fair request, with no material change to note since our last report.

Potatoes do not seem to be very plenty and what were on sale are selling freely at 90c by the car load. We learned of several car lots sold at this figure. Sweet potatoes, particularly Jerseys, are quite plenty, and are selling slowly. Jerseys, however, are getting very fine prices.

Onions continue scarce, and but few dealers have any amount of them on hand.

The following are the five ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Onions, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 25@4 50
Grapes, per ₩	6@8
Pears (Bartlette) per box	3 00@4 00
Pears (California) per box	5 00@5 50
Cranberries, per bbl	12 00@12 50
Quinces, per bbl	7 75@8 00

WHISKY—At Chicago, by our latest telegraphic reports, was dull. We can quote highwines at 95@97c, according to purchase and quantity; Cologne spirits $1 40 ₩ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $6 25; No 2 do, $5 50; No 1 do, $5; No 1 do, ₩ tub 75; washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice amber $1 65@1 70; good to prime red $1 50@1 55. Corn nominal. Oats dull at 37@42c. Rye steady at 75@85c. Provisions dull and nominally. Western butter scarce and demand fair. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Whisky nominal at 96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed firm and 2c higher; amber Michigan, cash, $1 37; seller October, $1 37½; seller November, $1 46. Corn firm and 3c higher; high mixed, cash, 50@50½c; seller October, 51c; seller November, 53½c. Oats firm and 3c higher; No. 1, 28½c; No. 2, 25@26c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—In the grain market there is nothing doing. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 29.—Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, September 30, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market on saturday was dull, but was decidedly duller yesterday, and prices of oil were lower at Parker's and at the wells than ever we remember to have reported them. sales at the wells being reported at 70c per barrel. At these prices the more wells a man has the poorer he is. The following sales will tell the story:

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls spot	$1 00
5,000 bbls S. O. October and November	1 03
2,000 bbls at wells	70
1,000 bbls spot	95

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Notwithstanding the low prices of raw oil holders of refined are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales, demanding for spot 13½@14c; New York spot 16¾c; first half October 16¾; Philadelphia spot 16c; futures 15¾c.

OIL MARKETS.

Prices have declined; city $2 15; country $2 10.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—The *Herald* says: The market on Saturday was quiet and weak. There were 15,000 bbls spot sold at the wells at Petrolia at 75c per bbl. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
1,000 bbls upper road, 60 days	1 37½
12,500 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	95
2,000 bbls Parker's, at wells	70
5,000 bbls Parker's, S. O. October to December inclusive	1 00

NEW YORK, September 29—Closing Saturday. The market was depressed and lower. Business has been mainly of sales of contracts including 1,000 bbls refined at 1 6¾@c; 5,000 bbls first half October at 16¾c; crude in bulk, 5¾c; cases, 21¾c; Philadelphia very quiet; refined, 16¾ 16¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 29.—Market very quiet and weak at $1 17½@1 20.

TIDIOUTE, September 29.—Market quiet and held at $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market nominal at $1 35 and quiet.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market dull at $1 30.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Market quiet; S W 16c; crude, 4¾c; cases 20c; sales none; futures, 14@15½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market to-day was quiet and weak. Sales were 15,000 bbls spot oil sold on Saturday at Petrolia at the wells at 75c per bbl; market closed weak. Sales:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 40
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 00
500 bbls Parker's, spot	95
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	90
2,000 bbls at the wells	70
5,000 bbls S. O. October and December	1 00
1,000 bbls Union Line, spot	1 00
500 bbls Union Line, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls Fairview Line, spot	90

OIL CITY, September 29.—The market was weak; no buyers, but $1 30 can be quoted.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—The market was quiet; nothing doing; no sales; $1 35 bid.

TIDIOUTE, September 29.—The market was dull at about $1 25; nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 29.—Market very weak and declining; bidding under 70c; asking $1 00.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. N. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 27, 1873.

Shipp'r.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	705
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	297
Jos Bushnell	Northpard O W	409
Fisher Bros	Lilly O W	462
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	403
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	229
Fisher Bros	Hutchison O W	468
N W Stevenson	Empire O W	157
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	622
Tack & M	Citizens O W	714
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	154
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	231
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	778
Fisher Bros	American O W	388
Fisher Bros	Beggs, Loomis & Co	154
Total		6,386

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipp'r.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	705	Empire O W	157
Standard O W	297	Crystal O W	622
Northpard O W	409	Citizens O W	714
Lilly O W	462	Cosmos O W	392
Liberty O W	480	Brilliant O W	778
Iron City O W	229	American O W	388
Hutchinson O W	468	Beggs, L & Co	154
Total			6,386

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1873—5 P. M.

The situation is improving, and both officers state that so far as this city is concerned the present danger is passed.

MONEY

remains unquotable. Loans in gold were made at flat to ¾ per cent. for use at the opening, and at the close loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender.

GOLD.

The gold market was influenced by the order of the Treasury to prepay the November interest and further remittances of coin from London to New York. The price declined from 113¾ to 113¾, recovered to 113¾, and closed at 113⅝@¾. The payment of the November interest at the Treasury to-day only amounted to $900. There are $187,000,000 of 6 per cents., the interests on which is due in November, and should all of the interest remain amounts to $5,620,000 which will not be collected even in the most favorable circumstances before the 15th of November. The interest on registered new fives amounts to $4,000,000, and this cannot be collected until the 1st of January, because the books do not close until then. There is a possibility that parties desiring may cut off the coupons from 6 per cents immediately, but even then they would not reach here until the 15th of October. The books for 6 per cents do not close until the 1st prox., and the small clerical force employed would be slow in sending them up before the last of next week, so that when the pay of the registered interest is made it will not be before the 15th of October. Clearances $10,843,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

generally quiet, and for actual business quoted at 109¾@10 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110¼@¾ for sight. Commercial bills sold at the way from 107 to 108¾. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $50,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

STOCKS.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for the third week in September, 1873, were $84,103, against $28,856 same time in 1872. Increase, $55,247. In early session the list stocks a weak feeling predominated, but a firmer tone soon set in, and continued throughout the day. Investment buying was also more apparent, and in small supply, at improving prices at the close. The largest business and principal movement was in New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Harlem, although Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash and low priced stocks generally participated freely in the improvement. Stocks were strong at the final close at the following quotations: New York Central and Hudson, 92 bid, 96 asked; Erie, 51@52; Lake Shore, 75@76; Northwestern, 45@45½; do preferred, 61@62; Rock Island, 91¾; bid; Pacific Mail, 34¼@35; St. Paul, 34¼@36; do pref., 59@61; Western Union Telegraph, 66@69; Wabash, 44¼@45¾; Union Pacific, 20 21; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 22¼@ 23; Harlem, 111 bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 29, 1873.

MARKET—Generally more active and prices advanced.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 2, $1 02 cash; No 3, 93c. Corn active and prices advanced to 37c. Oats active and advanced; No 2, 29½c. Rye dull at 61@62c. Barley active and advanced; No 2 extra, $1 26.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Sales 850 bales; demand strong and supply light; many factors are covering up from samples; prices irregular and ¼ ₩ dearer; good ordinary, 15¾@16c; strict good ordinary, 16¾@16¾c; low middling to strict low middling 16¾@17c; middling to good middlings, 17¾ @18¾c; market closing strong at above quotations; receipts, 1,466 bales; no imports; stock, 18,992 bales. The R. E. Lee is expected to-morrow with 2,500 to 3,000 bales on her trip the same time last year she brought 3,195 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton firm at 18¼c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and state, $4 25@4 60; fine western and state, $4 65@5 00; Minnesota, $5@5 50; white wheat extra, $7 00@7 50; Ohio extra, $5@7 50; Iowa spring $5 25@7 00; No 2 Chicago $1 06@1 07; No 1 do $1 12@1 13; winter red $1 15@1 17; amber $1 17@1 20; white Genesee $1 20@1 25; white Canada $1 30@1 35; white Western $1 25@1 30; No 2 red winter $1 08@1 09; No 1 do $1 14@1 15; No 2 spring $1 03@1 04; No 3 do 98@99c; No 2 spring mixed $1 03@1 04; No 3 do 98@99c; corn opened 2@3c higher and closed weak; No 2 mixed 63@63½c; white 67c. Oats scarce; old new western mixed, 52@53½c; black western, 50@51c. Eggs firm at 27½@28c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 21@22c. Sugar, molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm and dull; crude, 5¾@5¾c; refined, 15¾@16c. Turpentine firmer at 39½@40c. Pork weak at $17 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; Hams, 10c; pound sweeps; December and January, 10c. Middles quiet at 7¾@8¾c. Lard higher at 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—There is an improved feeling in the general market, but transactions are yet small. Cotton—Nothing doing, at 18¾c. Flour firm at $6 40@7 10. Wheat—Better feeling at $1 03. Corn quiet at 55c. Rye easier; No 1, 76c. Oats steady at 36@36c. Barley firm at $1 20@1 50. Groceries unchanged. Provisions almost entirely nominal; stocks are held firmer, and there is nothing pressing on the market. There is an improved jobbing inquiry for bacon at Saturday's prices. Whisky saleable at 96c; held higher.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 29.—There was a greatly improved feeling in the dry goods trade to-day, and increased jobbing distribution was noticeable. Business continues quiet with manufacturers' agents. The market for cotton goods is steady and has a firmer character. Cotton flannels and grain bags still scarce. Dark and pink and red prints fairly active. Fine cassimeres, wool flannels and blankets in good demand and firm. Foreign and domestic dress fabrics are selling freely. Shawls quiet.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Flour—Only local trade; family extras $5 25, family $5 50@5 75. Corn in light supply and dull at 72@73c. Oats dull at 38@39c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay—Choice held at $21. Pork quiet at $17 25. Dry salt meats only in retail demand; shoulders 9@9¾c. Bacon dull; clear rib 12½c; clear 13½c. Lard dull; tierces 9¾@9¾c; keg 10¾ 10¾c. Sugar—Nothing doing; four half barrels sugar received Saturday sold at $1 per gallon. Coffee 22¾@23¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 02. Corn better at 41c. Oats active; No 2 29@30c. Barley firmer; No 1 $1 25@1 40. Rye active at 62@63c. Whisky quiet at 89c. Pork dull at 16c. Bacon quiet at 8¾@9¾c; Bulk meats lower; shoulders 7¾c. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $3 20@4 00. Cattle dull at 2@4½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—Cotton dull at 18¾c. Flour firmer at $6 00@6 90. Wheat dull at $1 40. Corn dull at 46@46c. Oats 32@33c. Rye steady at 75@76c. Barley unsettled at $1 12@1 30. Provisions in light order demand and nominal. Whisky quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Flour steady. State, Indiana and Ohio extra family $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 54@1 57. Corn and rye unchanged. Oats firm at 49@50c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1 00.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Beef cattle very dull at 6 lower; sales, 4,000 head at $4@7 00. Sheep lower; sales, 12,000 head at $3@5 75. Hogs unchanged; sales, 7,000 head at $4@7 25.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

332 LIBERTY STREET

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	October 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	October 1	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	October 1	Glasgow.
Lady Lycett	October 1	Bristol.
Georgia	October 1	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	October 2	Liverpool.
Cimbria	October 2	Hamburg.
Batavia	October 4	Liverpool.
City of Chester	October 4	Liverpool.
Gaelic	October 4	Liverpool.
California	October 4	Glasgow.
Ville Du Havre	October 4	France.
Greece	October 4	Liverpool.
Pembroke	October 4	Cardiff.
Franklin	October 4	Russia.
Russia	October 8	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	October 8	Liverpool.
Minnesota	October 8	Liverpool.
Caledonia	October 8	Glasgow.
Arragon	October 8	Bristol.
Holsatia	October 9	Hamburg.
Scandinavia	October 11	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	October 11	Liverpool.
Adriatic	October 11	Liverpool.
Spain	October 11	Glasgow.
Hakon Adelsten	October 11	London.
India	October 11	Glasgow.
Goethic	October 14	Hamburg.
Java	October 15	Liverpool.
Scandinavian	October 15	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	October 15	Glasgow.
Olympia	October 15	Glasgow.
Silesia	October 16	Hamburg.
Parthia	October 18	Liverpool.
Egypt	October 18	Liverpool.
Pereire	October 18	Liverpool.
Italy	October 18	Liverpool.
Australia	October 18	Glasgow.
Cuba	October 22	Liverpool.
Nevada	October 25	Liverpool.
Mass	October 23	Rotterdam.
Columbia	October 25	Glasgow.
Frisia	October 22	Hamburg.
Samaria	October 25	Liverpool.
Celtic	October 25	Liverpool.
Saxonia	October 25	Hamburg.
Washington	October 25	Antwerp.
Victoria	October 25	Glasgow.
Manhattan	October 29	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	October 29	Glasgow.
Assyria	October 29	Glasgow.
Scotia	October 29	Liverpool.
Westphalia	October 30	Hamburg.

From Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania	October 2	Liverpool.
Ashford	October 9	Liverpool.
Rydal Hall	October 20	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	October 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	October 30	Liverpool.

From Baltimore.

Nestorian	October 1	Liverpool.
Braunschweig	October 4	Bremen.
Baltimore	October 18	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 29, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R'K.	CHANGE, —OR—	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft. | In.	Ft. | In.		
Cincinnati	4 |	10 | 1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Brooklyn	3 |	|	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	2 | 8	|	N.	Cloudy.
Memphis	3 | 4	1 | 0	N. W.	Light Rain.
Nashville	3 | 4	1 | 0	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
New Orleans	13 | 10	—9 | 1	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	4 | 1	|	N. W.	Rain.
Shreveport	4 | 1	0 | 3	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	6 |	10 |	N.	Cloudy.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 29, 1873.

River stationary, with fifteen inches of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 62 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 29, 1873.

Weather showery since noon; wind raw, blowing hard from the south; rain ceased. The Iron Valley and barge left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. River two feet eleven inches and stationary.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—River three feet eight and falling. Cloudy and cooler.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—No arrivals. Departed—H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. The Maude did not get off Saturday, but leaves to-morrow. Clear; thermometer 84.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page of This Paper.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet two inches and swelling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 7 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet two inches and swelling slowly. The weather during the day was changeable. In the afternoon we had rain. A rise in our rivers would be very acceptable at this time.

LOADING is drawing to a close on the Upper Mississippi.

THERE is but twenty-four inches of water on French Island Bar, and thirty-two inches below.

NEAR the channel now run at Flint Island there are two anchor-boats planted by the Henry Phillips which she was aground.

THE punctual Packet West Virginia, Capt P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day (A. M. for Parkersburg and Geneva. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE Directors of the R. A. Bahnage Transportation Company, capital, $1,000,000, are: R. A. Bahnage, Jr., R. A. Bahnage, Judson T. West, and Thos. B. Carruthers.

CAPT. EBENEZER PARKER died at the residence of his son, Captain Sam. Parker, near Spring Grove, on Friday. He was in his eighty-first year, and was one of the oldest settlers of Allegheny City.

ON account of the expense necessitated by the extreme low water, the Louisville and Henderson Bridge Company have advanced their tolls as follows: Dry goods, 25c per 100 pounds; groceries, 20c; glass, 35c; iron, 35c, and hay 50c.

THE Katie P. Kount

CITY MATTERS.

Held for Trial.

Commissioner Gamble yesterday had a hearing in the case of David Wright, whose arrest for forging the name of Patrick Phillips to a pension check has already been reported. Witnesses were examined, and the accused was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

Crude Oil.

Our advices from the oil regions yesterday show the prices for crude to be very low. There were sales at Parker's at ninety-five cents and one dollar per barrel, and at the wells as low as seventy cents per barrel. Where is the margin for profit in these prices?

The Scilling Match to be Arranged.

William Scharf has agreed to accept the offer of John Ten Eyck to row on the Peekskill course. Articles have been prepared, signed and sent to New York, and now it remains to be seen whether the New York oarsman will accept the terms. Any day during the month of October will suit our plucky young oarsman.

New Postoffice Rules.

The following rules now occupy prominent positions in sundry portions of the Pittsburgh Postoffice:

None but sworn officers of the Postoffice Department admitted here.

No employees admitted except when on duty.

No smoking or profane language allowed in the building.

Any want of courtesy will cause immediate discharge.

Suit Against the Sureties of Postmaster Stewart.

The official bond of Postmaster Stewart was received yesterday, by District Attorney Swoope, who was instructed to institute suit upon it. He accordingly commenced civil proceedings in the United States District Court against John H. Stewart, Ted States District Judge, and John Stewart and James tte Postmaster, and John Stewart, Jr., of Pittsburgh, as sureties in deot on the amount claimed is not to exceed $25,000. A summons was issued and made returnable on the first Monday of November.

Has Accepted the Professorate.

It was announced some time since that Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, A. M., pastor of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ninth street, had been elected by the Board of Directors of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Professor of "Sacred Philology," that Institution. After mature consideration the reverend gentleman has accepted the position. He will take his departure on Wednesday for his new field of labor and enter on the duties of the Professorate this week. It is now more than five years since Mr. Stuckenberg came to our city, and during that time has endeared himself to many by his dignified and gentlemanly bearing and devotion to his sacred calling. He organized the church and Sunday school now worshipping in the fine edifice on Ninth street, which a few years ago consisted of only thirty members. It is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition and the people will part with him with great reluctance. Being a gentleman of ripe scholarship and varied literary attainments, we suppose he will devote himself largely to Biblical language and hermeneutics are more congenial to his tastes, and in none his doctrine be found to deviate from the Sacred Philology for which he is eminently fitted. We wish him abundant success and express, in common with a large circle of friends, our sincere regret at his departure from our city.

Ministerial Association.

The Ministerial Association of the Evangelical ministers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. The meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., and prayer was offered by the Rev. B. F. Woodburn. The following officers were elected to serve during the next six months: President, Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D. D.; Vice President, Rev. Thomas H. Hanna; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D.

Business Committee—Rev. Dr. Holmes, Rev. J. H. Crum and Rev. J. R. Lucas.

The following new member were elected: Revs. S. S. Harsha, J. F. Ahl and J. W. Wightman and J. Dermitt.

Rev. Mr. Delamater, Waterford, Pa., being present, was invited to sit as a consultative member.

A discussion was then had on Darwinism, which was opened by Dr. Scovel reading a very able paper. The Doctor seems to have studied man very carefully, and finds the inception of man's origin in the whim of an oyster or monkey to his present high state of moral and intellectual development. After the reading of the paper, there was a very animated discussion on the subject, in which Drs. Wilson and Scovel were the great champions.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in the same place, on the first Monday of November, at half past two o'clock P. M., when the following question will be discussed: "What is the most prominent hindrance to the success of Evangelical preachers in these cities?" Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., was appointed to open the discussion.

The Louisiana Meeting.

"O, liberty can man resign thee, once having felt thy glorious sway."

The citizens of Pittsburgh, whose sympathies are with the great party of progress will give a grand reception to the Louisiana delegation at Lafayette Hall, Wednesday evening, October 1st, at 8 o'clock sharp. The delegation will consist of Gen. T. Morris Chester, Gen. Beauregard, Hon. Pinckney B. S. Pinchback and Hon. J. Henri Burch. Addresses will be delivered by these gentlemen upon the real merits of the Fusion Political movement, and upon the history of the bulldozing Democracy in Louisiana. Addresses will also be delivered by distinguished speakers upon the men and measures involved in the approaching election in this and local. The following programme has been arranged:

1. Music; 2d Prayer; 3d Calling the meeting to order and announcing the names of the officers selected by H. P. Fagan, Esq., Chairman; 4th Introductory remarks by the President 5th Reading of resolutions by S. A. Neale which will form the basis of the several addresses. 6th Appointment of a few hours to social enjoyment at the close of the meeting and the committee with the view of offering to every battle-scarred veteran a pleasure to all, have made arrangements for refreshment tables which will contain such delicacies as coffee, tea, milk, cakes etc. The ladies are most cordially invited to come and help us do honor to our visitors.

There will be a very fine collation set out in the banquet room, to which our guests and the audience will be invited at the close of the addresses. Tickets to all admission to collation fifty cents each. Admission to general reception free.

B. F. PULPRESS, Ch.
WM. WILSON, Sec.
PAUL J. CARSON.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

One of the Bodies Recovered—Sad Accident on the Allegheny.

A sad accident occurred yesterday about noon on the Allegheny river, nearly opposite Fairview station on the West Penn railroad, resulting in the drowning of two men. At the point named, William Malone runs a skiff ferry, and four brothers by the name of Murray engaged him to take them across the river. They entered the skiff and with Malone as oarsman got on the trip. When near the middle of the stream, a heavy gust of wind struck the boat, and owing to its being heavy laden the skiff foundered, precipitating the whole party into the water. All of them immediately struck out for the shore, and three of the Murray brothers succeeded in reaching the bank. Malone, the ferryman, and Samuel Murray, however, were drowned. They last seen they were struggling in the water. Search for the bodies were made and at last accounts only one, that of Murray, was found. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

LOCAL FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Action of the Clearing House Association Yesterday—The Rates Brightening.

The financial feeling in the city was very much improved yesterday, our Baltimore friends were exceedingly hopeful of an entire restoration of quite a the usual clearance within a very few days. The feeling among the members of the Clearing House Association was largely expressed in the passage of the following resolution:

A full meeting of the Clearing House Association was held Monday morning, to consult on the present financial condition of affairs.

Resolved, That in view of the improving prospects, no change is required in the manner of the conducting the business of the Clearing House. (From the minutes.)

F. VANHORNE,
Manager and Secretary.

This is cheering indeed, it indicates that the crisis has passed and that no further run will be made on the Lawrence Saving bank commenced paying checks yesterday, and now every bank here is at work again.

THE ALLEGED MURDER.

The Coroner's Investigation—Evidence Against Hughes Not Conclusive—Further Adjournment.

Coroner West yesterday commenced the investigation into the cause and manner of the death of Edward Sweeney, who died near Wilkinsburg on Friday last, on account of which a man named John Hughes has been held for trial on a charge of murder. A number of witnesses were examined, and we give below the more important testimony.

Dr. Jos. Semple testified that the fifth cervical vertebra was fractured, and there was a considerable effusion of blood about the spine; there were no external marks to show that deceased had been struck with the fist or any blunt instrument; witness did not think that any man could strike a blow hard enough with the fist to cause such an injury; it would more likely be caused by a fall; deceased told witness on Wednesday that he had fallen from the wagon.

Michael Williams testified that he and Sweeney got very drunk, and when witness got home he could remember but very little of what occurred; he knew that after they got to the hotel, Sweeney struck him a fuss with some one; didn't know who the man was; witness took care of Sweeney.

Isaac N. Hughes testified that on Wednesday John Hughes came into his store and borrowed money for his hand, and in conversation Hughes told a man named Stoner that he got hurt in a fuss with Sweeney.

Abram Stoner corroborated the previous witness, and said that Hughes, in speaking, had told him that he could not escape the difficulty; Sweeney had struck him first on the cheek and torn his coat.

Martha Uneiman testified that on a visit to Mrs. Hughes, her husband, John Hughes, told her that he knocked his thumb out of joint in a fuss with Sweeney.

Owing to the absence of another witness, named Hill, a further adjournment of the investigation was had until to-day.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

There have been 71 deaths in Pittsburgh for the last week, two less than the preceding week. In Allegheny the total deaths were thirty-six, an increase of fourteen over the previous week. Following are the reports:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Sirvely, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city for the week ending September 28, were 71. Of these 41 were males, 30 females; 20 were children under 5 years. The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; accident, 4; softening of the brain, 1; cancer, 2; cholera infantum, 1; cholera morbus, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 5; croup, 3; cellulitis, 1; debility, 1; dysentery, 1; epidemic dysentery, 1; acute enteritis, 4; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 5; intermittent fever, 1; fracture of skull, 1; gangrene, 1; congestive heart disease, 1; inanition, 4; marasmus, 2; acute meningitis, 1; sub-acute meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 5; peritonitis, 1; shock, 1; uterine hemorrhage, 1; hydrophobia, 1; unknown, 1. Of these deaths 9 were under 1 year, 21 from 1 to 2, 5 from 2 to 5, 5 from 5 to 10, 5 from 10 to 15, 1 from 15 to 20, 5 from 20 to 30, 3 from 30 to 40, 3 from 40 to 50, 1 from 50 to 60, 3 from 60 to 70, 2 from 70 to 80, 1 from 80 to 90.

ALLEGHENY.

Thirty-six deaths occurred in Allegheny last week. The diseases were as follows: Typhoid fever, 5; consumption, 5; still-born, 5; inflammation of the bowels, 2; inflammation of the brain, dysentery, accidents, inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, convulsions, old age, cancer, infantile, marasmus, convulsions, old age, cancer, the liver, blood poison, scarlet fever, disease, meningitis, peritonitis, diphtheria, heart disease, meningitis, paralysis, marasmus, laryngitis, pericarditis, bronchitis, erysipelas, each one. Of these thirty-one were children under 5 years of age. The ages were: Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1; from 100 to 110, 1.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Street Improvements—New Street Railway—Viewers' Reports.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Adams, Abl, Aiken, Atterbury, E. H. Brown, R. E. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Duncan, Elder, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herron, Hause, Hunter, Jeffries, Jones, Kirk, Lauffman, Lloyd, Littell, Mc. E. P. Morrow, Murray, McClune, McDonald, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Reynolds, Schmidt, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Watson, Wilson, Zern, and President Gross.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions, remonstrances, &c., being called for the following were presented:

Mr. Adams, an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Twenty-eighth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. Zern, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. Herron, petition for opening of Jefferson street in the Thirteenth ward, from Ridge to Alpine street. Ordinance for same passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading and paving of same street. Ordinance passed finally.

Also petition and ordinance for opening of Camp street, Thirteenth ward. Ordinance passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, etc., of Camp street. Ordinance passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening of Iowa street from Clay to Alpine street, Thirteenth ward. Ordinance passed finally. Also, petition and ordinance for grading, etc., of said street also passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, paving, etc., of Madison avenue, Thirteenth ward. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, etc., of Alpine street, from Camp street to Bellefield. Ordinance for same passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, &c., of Adelaide street. Laid over.

Mr. Jones, petition for change of grade on De Villers street. Referred.

Mr. Ahl, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. Lloyd, petition for board walk in Fourteenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition from P. & C. R. R. relative to Second avenue. Referred.

Also, ordinance for establishing width of Forbes street. Placed upon its first reading.

Also, ordinance for establishing place and appointing officers to hold election in Thirty-seventh ward. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance repealing ordinances for opening of Thirty-fourth street, from Smallman street to Allegheny river. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance opening Thirty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to C. & P. R. R. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance authorizing the Citizens' Passenger Railway to lay tracks on certain streets in the Twelfth ward.

Mr. Smith, ordinance for brick side walk on Penn avenue from Butler to Pearl street. Laid over.

Also, ordinance for brick side walk on Wilmbidde street. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance for brick side walk on Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance for brick side walks on Cedar street and Elm street. Passed finally.

Mr. Kirk, resolution instructing the City Attorney to examine and report whether Commissioners for improvements have authority under the Penn avenue act to construct or repair side walks and include the same in the cost of improvement. Referred.

Mr. Kennedy, ordinance establishing width of Island avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. Aiken, petition to change plan of west end of Chamberlain street. Referred.

Mr. Burgwin, petition for assessment of damages on opening of forty-seventh street. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, &c., of Rebecca street. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for lateral sewer in Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

Petition and ordinance for bridge over Saw Mill Run, Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

The report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings was presented. The report and the ordinances accompanying it were published a few days ago and recommendations of the Committee have been adopted.

Mr. McGrew presented the report of the Gas Committee, which was read.

Mr. Zern presented the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee for July and August. The statement of receipts and expenditures had already been published. Report received.

Mr. Jones, Viewers' report on opening of Smallman street from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth street. Also, report of Viewers on Alder street. Also, Viewers' report on Union street. The latter was referred, and the other two were confirmed.

The following business from C. C. was presented:

Ordinance changing the grade of Hiland avenue, passed in C. C.

Remonstrance against same read and filed.

On motion the ordinance was released finally.

Viewers' report on Forbes street sewer. Approved.

Viewers' report on Sixth avenue sewer. Approved.

Viewers' report on Thirty-fourth street. Approved.

Viewers' report on the widening of Strawberry alley. Approved.

Viewers' report on High street. Approved.

Assessment of Tenth street sewer. Approved.

Assessment of Fifteenth street sewer. Approved.

Unfinished business from Common Council, was presented and on motion of Mr. Lauffman, the ordinance for change of grade on Butler street, Non-concurred in. Ordinance locating Clay alley from Webster to Watson, passed. Referred back to Survey Committee. Resolution directing the Ormsby Passenger Railway to lay their tracks on Liberty avenue, Fourth avenue. Indefinitely postponed. Ordinance fixing the number of policemen in the city. Laid over. Ordinance for opening of Penn avenue, Twenty-first avenue, on the South Side.

Mr. Hunter moved to refer it to the Street Committee. After considerable discussion the yeas and nays were called on the motion to refer, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. G. A. Brown, Elder, Hains, Hays, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Littell, Murray, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Reynolds, Schmidt, Watson.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Abl, Aiken, Atterbury, R. E. Brown, Burgwin, Chess, Dannells, Duncan, Goldthorpe, Herron, Hunter, Kirk, Lauffman, McClurg, Smith, Watson, Wilson and Zern—21.

It being ascertained that no quorum was present, at this point, adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Arensburg, Bindley, Boyd & S. M., Bradley, Brown, Cheeseman, Darling, Follansbee, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Laughran, Maple, Moore Jos., Moore Jno., Morgan, McGimpsey, McKelvey, Neeper, Negley, Phillips, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West, Williams, Negley, President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. J. Moore, petition from citizens of the Fourth ward, asking for the Penn avenue horse railway connect with Penn street sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Jones, an ordinance changing grade of Penn avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street. Passed.

Mr. Sewell, petition of James Halliday for ironclad building and fence in Twelfth ward.

Petition for grading and paving of Passavant's alley and Clark street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Jones, profile of south curb of Baldwin street and east curb of Miller street; profile of Clay street; which were approved.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET SEWER.

Mr. Arensburg, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance for a sewer on Thirty-eighth street.

Mr. Adams said the matter had been referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Fulton said the people on Thirty-eighth street was deemed the sewer unnecessary, and nine-tenths of the citizens had objected to it, while only ten had petitioned for it.

Mr. Williams moved to refer back to the Street Committee.

Mr. Jones said the matter had been before that committee.

The motion of Mr. Williams was carried.

A PRIVATE FOUNTAIN.

The President submitted an ordinance to authorize J. H. Sweet to erect a fountain on Penn avenue in front of property of Peter Chambers—not to be at no expense. Passed.

DEPOT WITHIN THREE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Mr. Bradley submitted an ordinance for the improvement of Penn avenue extension to a point between assessed lines north of Franklinville avenue. Transmitted to Select Council. Chambers—not to be at no expense. Passed.

Mr. Jones, Viewers' report on opening of Smallman street from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth street. Also, report of Viewers on Alder street. Also, Viewers' report on Union street. The latter was referred, and the other two were confirmed.

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It being ascertained that no quorum was present, at this point, adjourned.

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It being ascertained that no quorum was present, at this point, adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Third Day's Session—Foreign Missions—The Freedmen's Board—Routine Business—Adjournment.

The Synod of Erie met yesterday morning at nine o'clock in Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. The Rev. Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod, and urged the claims of the Board on the attention of the members. He referred to the vast extent of the field they had to operate on in India, China and other dark places of the earth that are full of "the habitations of horrid cruelty." A Special committee was appointed to consider the wants of the Foreign Mission Board.

Rev. A. C. McClelland, from age, and

Rev. A. C. McClelland addressed the Synod on the claims of the Freedmen's Board. He said missions among the freedmen is one of the most important works of the church at the present day.

Dr. Junkin called on the old abolitionists "who had been enabled to do more than they were entitled to" to contribute to the mission liberally. He offered a resolution, earnestly requesting all the congregations to take up a collection.

Dr. Jacobus presented the claims of the Ministerial Sustentation Fund. This, he said, pays the church directly.

Took a recess till two o'clock in the afternoon.

Resolution was passed in the afternoon, when papers were presented and adopted on the subjects of church erection and ministerial support. A special committee was appointed to take into consideration and employed ministers and vacant churches. The report on Foreign and Home Missions was adopted.

Dr. D. McKenney ad-dressed Synod, on the subject of Colportage. After hearing the report of committees on the records of Presbyteries, a recess was taken for half an hour, when Synod reassembled.

At the evening session the subject of Foreign Mission, especially in connection with women's work was discussed at great length. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Irving and Logan. The address of Dr. Logan excited the audience, and elicited a good deal of whispered comment. Dr. Hodge presented a paper urging an increase for the next year of twenty per cent on the contributions to the various schemes of the church. It was adopted unanimously.

After singing, and prayer by Dr. Junkin, the Moderator announced the benediction and adjourned the Synod to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Mercer, on the fourth Friday of September 1874 at seven o'clock P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The hearing on the motion for an injunction in the case of Andrew Fitzell, of Armstrong county, was postponed until Wednesday, at 10 A. M., at the request of counsel.

In the matter of Christian Miller, bankrupt, on motion of Mr. Bruce, an order was made dismissing the petition for the injunction, and rescinding the restraining order issued against the Philadelphia Granite and Blue Stone Company et al., execution creditors.

In the matter of Charles E. Wilkinson, of Clinton county, Harrison C. Bailey, of Tioga county, and Levi Hayes, of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the appointment of C. H. Seymore, of Tioga, in the second named case, Henry L. Harvey, of Lock Haven, in the first, and S. S. Blair, of Johnstown, in the last, as assignees, was appointed.

An order was made for the next general meeting of creditors, on the 12th of October, in the matter of William B. Ross, bankrupt.

On last Saturday week, Andrew Fitzell, of Armstrong county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Shaffer. On the 20th inst., the day of the hearing, an injunction was presented, and on motion of debtor's counsel, Mr. Bruce, and according to practice sought to be enjoined until Monday morning next. To-day at that time, at the instance of Mr. Golden, the hearing for injunction was continued until Wednesday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Edward Smith and Charles Clark, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, were called up. Clark plead guilty and Smith *nolle contendere*. John H. Hopewell appeared as prosecutor. Similar pleas were entered by Thierry Hamilton and Daniel Coleman.

In the case of William Hanson vs. Hosea Husted, for assault and battery, a *nol pros.* was entered on payment of the costs by the parties.

Jeremiah Wells, Thierry Hamilton and Daniel Coleman were tried for larceny, on oath of W. T. Wilson, who charged them with entering a store house of his in Allegheny and stealing property to the amount a felony. The jury is out.

Daniel Hamilton on trial for the larceny of $175 from Julius Seigrath. The case is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Bock Johnsner et al.,	James Maxwell,
Thomas Lynch,	George Fry,
John Deany,	Joseph Herring,
P. J. Powers,	Michael Moulon,
George Fritz,	John Brown,
Lenard Fritz,	Sullivan McCleary,
John Rauseer,	Riley Hall,
Daniel Hauser,	Mary King,
Michael Moran,	Jeremiah Troyer,
	Annie Miller,

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Joseph Marks vs. Tena Fisher et al., being an action of ejectment, taken up several days since, on motion of counsel, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and cost.

Second National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Young & Fichthorn; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,435 95.

Thomas Reilly vs. George Herwig; action to recover the value of a horse. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

126. Thorn vs. Reno et al.
127. Hoffman vs. Lauffman.
129. Johnson vs. Connors et al.
171. Barnhart vs. John Bepler.
173. Carr & McCallister vs. Jeremy.
174. McMichael vs. Graham.
175. McMichael vs. John Bepler.
176. Same vs. Southworth.
177. Same vs. Wyman & Co.
179. Kellar & Co. vs. Hatch et al.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

We had the legitimate last night at the Opera House, Mr. Barrett appearing as Cassius in "Julius Cæsar." The cast was a very strong one, including nearly all of the stock company. The House was crowded to its utmost capacity and the marks of approbation were frequent and hearty. Our limited space this morning prevents any extended notice of the play, and we must be content for the present to announce that Julius Cæsar will be repeated this evening, and that the character of Cassius, Mr. Barrett will assume that of Mark Antony in the "oration" scene. Reserved seats may be secured at the box office during the day.

Academy of Music.

There was a very large audience at the above theatre last night, to welcome the talented young Chapman sisters and their excellent burlesque organization. The rain early in the evening no doubt deterred many from attending who would otherwise have done so, and the present troupe made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, however, applauding frequently but not indiscriminately. "Little Don Giovanni" was the burlesque performed, and it has been the lot of few to see a piece of so much character better enacted than was this. The Misses Chapman, and especially Blanche and Ella, won the favor of everybody early in the evening by their well rendered songs, graceful dancing and pleasing style. They come with the best ability in this line, both their father and mother having been in the profession—the father as a comedian, and the mother as a soubrette. Mr. Harry Allen, in the part of Don Giovanni, was the star of the great deal. He has a good voice, tolerably well trained, which he uses to the best advantage in any songs or parts allotted to him. The remainder of the company, too, are all well worthy of more extended mention, did time and space permit. As to the character of the entertainment, it is unexceptionable. It demonstrates that there can be wit without vulgarity. Those who are wearying for an evening can be found than the Academy during the week. The engagement is for one week.

"The Little Don" will be repeated this evening, the programme opening with the amusing farce of "Your Life's Assurance."

Aunt's American Theater.

There was a goodly crowd here last night, to see the new people and their new acts. The female burlesque troupe appeared in their specialties, the Indian warriors, dodges and singing of Gen. S. Knight. The drama of "Hip Van Winkle" wound up the performance, and was satisfactorily done. It is interesting that he has real dramatic power. The same bill will be given this evening. The regular ladies' matinee will be given this afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties.

This house was well filled last night, in spite of the wayward humor of "Old Probe," who furnished anything but favorable weather for the occasion. John Gilbert's new song and dance man, is one of the very best that ever appeared here, and jumped at once into the front rank of popular favorites. The same praise may with justice be applied to The Irish Lassies, Jerry and Annie, who also made their first appearance here last night, and elicited hearty applause. Miss Annie Ashley, the petite soubrette, was also greeted with hearty favor. The other members of the company are well known and favorites, and the entertainment was a very pleasing one.

THE ORIGINAL CONDUCTOR.

He Is Now Out Among the Mormons.

[From the Salt Lake Herald.]

AMERICAN FORK, September 10.—It will, without doubt be interesting to the numerous railway officials throughout the world to learn that this city, one of the first eight conductors chosen on the Liverpool and Manchester Road, is now living at American Fork, Utah. The gentleman's name is Robinson. His age is sixty six years. At the ripe old age of twenty-two he was engaged by the President of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, Charles Lawrence, about three weeks before the road was opened, and was on the track when that fatal accident occurred to Mr. Huskisson, the gentlemanly member of Parliament, who obtained the passage of the railroad act. Mr. Robinson has been in this country for twenty-two years, commencing the incidents that marked the opening of one of the greatest eras ever witnessed by man. Mr. Robinson came to this city with the company until 1842, when he left for America. The Times, and Sentinel, Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, on his departure, presented him with a watch, now in his possession, and which he values more highly than anything else he has. Mr. Robinson is kindly permitted me to handle the watch, and read the inscription which is as follows: "Presented to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, To Edward Robinson, in Token of Regard from the Directors, 1842."

Mr. Robinson was also presented with a drab coat, now in his possession, and which he kindly permitted me to examine.

The coat is good now, and the buttons on it contain the following: Two hearts united with a bow, one containing the letter L, and the other the letter R, surrounded by the words "Liverpool and Manchester Railway." Underneath the hearts and the bow also is the following inscription: "Liverpool and Manchester Railway." Any friend of this or others, having the curiosity to see Mr. Robinson and examine these mementoes of respect, can do so by calling at his residence in American Fork, Utah county, Utah.

Familiar Quotations.

The old phrase, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," is a literal translation of an old, Greek proverb, which is found in the writings of Homer, through tears we are quoting Homer. The happy expression, "dullum quod telighit nom ornavit," is the phrase employed by Dr. Johnson in his epitaph on Goldsmith to express the genius of his friend. The line so often attributed to Moore, "Oh, for a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind," was written by Garrick in the occasional prologue spoken by him on leaving the stage. Owen Feltham, the author of the "Resolves," was in one of his moments of ate men who have written many good and pithy things while others have usurped the credit of them; such for instance, as "without a certain degree of chaff, the horse is apt to tire in the end," which has been so dexterously applied. Macaulay says the description of many a Lord Mayor's show is a faint during times of war, and in peace it is the playthings of King Log.

King Lewis, the father of the present King, who died in 1868, was a most exemplary monarch and much respected by his people. The Duke of Berri bore him which makes them patient with the foibles of his sons. The latter was the first to throne before he had completed his education, and was left to be a mere wilful, headstrong boy, but has since developed into a most estimable man. The Archbishop of the Crown Prince visited Munich, he was received by the guards of his remark, it matters little who or what the King may be, as his office is the object of respect, with no power to do much harm even if he will. King Ludwig being regarded as devoted to the interests of Germany, and being the grandson of the much beloved King Louis, the people Munich is much indebted for all her great and vast improvements in the line of art, science, &c. In the treasures of painting, sculpture and architecture, one of the richest cities in Germany. Before his accession to the throne he was a studious youth, and from early manhood that decoration had been buried on Sunday afternoon.

Two Horses Killed on the Railroad.

Our correspondent at Latrobe writes us of a narrow escape from accident on the P. R. R. on Monday morning. As a team of horses belonging to Mr. R. Brinkle, were being driven over the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Cincinnati Express came thundering West. The horses ran down the track ahead of the train, and near the bridge they were knocked off and killed. The train was delayed a short time, but no further damage was done.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

We regret to report the death of an infant child of Mr. J. F. Slagle.

The County Republican Committee will meet today. A full attendance is requested.

In the case of Edward O'Malley, fatally injured at Brown's iron works on Thursday last, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 108 Wylie avenue, occupied by John Luker, occasioned by oil running over a lamp. The damages was done. A chimney fire occasioned an alarm from box 34, Liberty and Everett streets.

The Board of Commissioners be induced to repair the wooden pavement at the junction of Penn avenue and Tenth streets, as it is very much improved in the neighborhood itself? There is a great deal of travel at this point, and many dollars would be saved were both of these streets at this point put in order.

There is only one side of Third avenue, between Smithfield street and Grant's hill, that receives any care to wak on, owing to the north side being blockaded either by a lot of livery stable wagons or a stream of water. The consolidation bill signed upon the sidewalk, to the utter disregard of silk dresses and broadcloth.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that Messrs. Jones & Laughlin had, owing to the stringency of the money market, disagreed to run their mills. The firm assures us that there is no truth whatever in this report; and, further, that they are so full of orders that they cannot afford to spare a single man, even if they have to pay a percentage to obtain the necessary amount of greenbacks to pay their hands promptly.

A recent speaker in England, addressing the working men of Newcastle-upon-Tyneed, said: "The worst sin a man can make of his earnings is to spend them on drink. The revenue laws are so contrived that every shilling spent on alcoholic liquors yields its contribution to the Exchequer. The flourishing state of the (British) revenue for the last few years has been due to the fact that high wages have enabled working men to consume an unusual quantity of excisable liquors. By the excess of revenue in the worst direction, the reduction or repeal of the (British) income tax has become possible, and those who can afford direct taxation have escaped it, and the poorer classes and sorts of moderate income and immoderate appetites have caused the caustic saying that the British government "floats on a sea of drink." The same state of things exists, though not to so great an extent, in this country. The liquor duties and excise, or "internal revenue," on